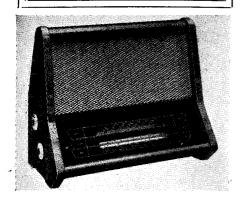
"TRADER" SERVICE SHEET



A^N optional internal aerial is provided on the Alba 3841, a 3-band A.C. superhet using five Mullard valves. Provision is made for the connection of a gramophone pick-up and a low impedance external speaker.

The waveband ranges are 16-53 m, 190-570 m and 900-2,000 m, a fourth position being provided on the waveband switch control for gramophone operation.

Release date and original price: May 1953, £16 13s 10d. Purchase tax extra.

CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION

Aerial input via coupling coils L1 (S.W.), L2 (M.W.) and L3 (L.W.) to single-tuned circuits L4, C33 (S.W.), L5, C33 (M.W.) and L6, C33 (L.W.) which precede triode hexode valve (V1, Mullard ECH42) operating as frequency changer. Provision is made for the connection of

3841

an internal "capacity" aerial, which consists of several turns of wire looped on the

inside of the cabinet back cover.

Oscillator grid coils L7, L8 and L9 are tuned by C34. Parallel trimming by C35 (S.W.), C36 (M.W.) and C10, C37 (Continued col. I overleaf)

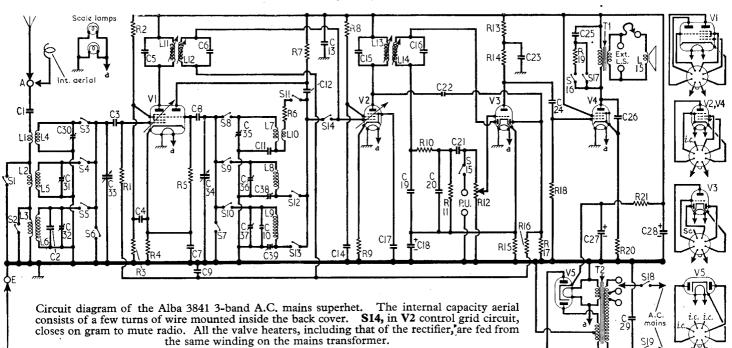
COMPONENTS AND VALUES

	CAPACITORS	Values	Loca- tions
C1	Aerial series	200pF	H4
Č2	L.W. aerial trim	100pF	G4
C3	V1 C.G	100pF	H3
C4	V1 S.G. decoupling	$0.1\mu F$	G4
C5	1st I.F. trans. tun- 5	100 pF	B2
C6	(ing	100pF	B2
C7	V1 cath. by-pass	$0.1 \mu F$	G4
C8	V1 osc, C.G	100pF	H3
C9	A.G.C. decoupling	$0.05\mu F$	G3
C10	L.W. osc. trim	47pF	H4
C11	S.W. osc, tracker	5,343pF	G3
C12	Osc. reaction coup.	100 pF	H_3
C13	H.T. by-pass	$0.25\mu F$	G3
C14	V2 S.G. decoup	$0.1 \mu \text{F}$	G4
C15	2nd I.F. trans. tun-	100pF	C2
C16	∫ ing \	100pF	C2
C17	V_2 ing V_2 cath. by-pass	$0.1 \mu \mathrm{F}$	G4
C18*	V3 cath. by-pass	$25 \mu \mathrm{F}$	F3
C19	I.F. by-passes	100 pF	. G3
C20		$100 \mathrm{pF}$	G3
C21	A.F. coupling	0.005μ F	G4
C22	A.G.C. coupling	12 pF	F4
C23	H.T. decoupling	$0.1 \mu F$	F4
C24	A.F. coupling	$0.005 \mu F$	F4
C25	Part tone control	$0.05 \mu F$	E3
C26	Tone corrector	$0.005 \mu \mathbf{F}$	F4
C27*	THT emosthing	$32\mu F$	D2
C28*	H.T. smoothing {	$32\mu F$	D2
C29	Mains R.F. filter	$0.01 \mu F$	E4
C30‡	S.W. aerial trim	65 pF	A2
C31‡	M.W. aerial trim	65 pF	A2
C32‡	L.W. aerial trim	65p F	A2
C33†	Aerial tuning	528pF§	A2
C34†	Oscillator tuning	528pF§	A2
C35‡	S.W. osc. trim	$65 \mathrm{pF}$	A1
C36‡	M.W. osc. trim	$65 \mathrm{pF}$	A1
C37‡	L.W. osc. trim	$65 \mathrm{pF}$	A1
C38‡	M.W. osc. tracker	500pF	B1
C39‡	L.W. osc. tracker	200pF	B1
*	Electrolytic. † Variable	. ‡ Pre-set	

^{§&}quot;Swing" value, min. to max.

	RESISTORS	Values	Loca- tions
R1	V1 C.G	1ΜΩ	G4
R2	\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	$22k\Omega$	G3
R3	divider {	$33k\Omega$	G3
R4	V1 G.B	220Ω	G4
R.5	V1 osc. C.G.	47kΩ	Ğ3
R6	S.W. osc. stabilizer	100Ω	H3
R7	Osc. anode feed	$27k\Omega$	G3
R8	V2 S.G. feed	90kΩ	G4
R9	V2 G.B	330Ω	Ğ4
R10	I.F. stopper	47kΩ	G4
R11	Signal diode load	$560 k\Omega$	F4
R12	Volume control	$250 \mathrm{k}\Omega$	D2
R13	V3 H.T. decoupling	$47k\Omega$	F4
R14	V3 anode load	$47 \text{k}\Omega$	F4
R15	V3 G.B	$2.2k\Omega$	F4
R16	A.G.C. decoupling	$1M\Omega$	F4
R17	A.G.C. diode load	1MΩ	F4
R18	V4 C.G	$820 k\Omega$	F4
R19	Part tone control	$10 \mathrm{k}\Omega$	E3
R20	V4 G.B	200Ω	F4
R21	H.T. smoothing	560Ω	Ē4

отн	ER COMPONENTS	Approx. Values (ohms)	Loca- tions
L1 L2 L3 L4 L5 L6 L7 L8 L9 L10 L11 L12 L13 L14 L15	aerial coupling coils Aerial tuning coils { Oscillator tuning coils Osc. reaction coil Ist I.F. trans { Pri. Sec. } 2nd I.F. trans { Sec. Speech coil	3·0 9·5 	H4 H4 H4 H4 H3 H3 H3 E2 C2
T1	O.P. trans. $\begin{cases} Pri. \\ Sec. \end{cases}$	420.0	
T2	Mains Pri., total H.T. sec., total Htr. sec.	40·0 520·0	D2
S1-S15	Waveband switches		H3
S16, S17 S18.	Tone control switches		. E 3
S19	Mains sw., g'd R12	_	D2



1111 ALBA 3841

Circuit Description-continued

(L.W.); series tracking by C11 (S.W.), C38 (M.W.) and C39 (L.W.). Reaction coupling from oscillator anode across the common impedance of the trackers, with additional coupling on S.W. by L10.

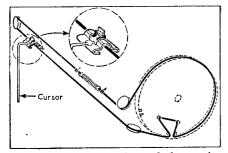
Second valve (V2, Mullard EF41) is a variable-mu R.F. pentode, operating as with intermediate frequency amplifier tuned transformer couplings C5, L12, C6 and C15, L13, L14, C16. L11,

Intermediate Frequency 470 kc/s.

Diode signal detector is part of double diode triode valve (V3, Mullard EBC41). A.F. component in rectified output is developed across diode load R11 and passed via G21 and volume control R12 to grid of triode section, which operates as A.F. amplifier. I.F. filtering by C19, R10 and C20.

Second diode of V3 is fed from V2 anode via C22 and the resulting potential developed across load resistor R17 is fed back as bias to V1 and V2 giving automatic gain control.

Resistance capacitance coupling by R14, C24 and R18 between V3 and pentode output valve (V4 Mullard EL41). Fixed tone correction by C26 and by the feed-back voltage developed negative across R20, which has no by-pass capacitor. Three-position tone control in anode circuit by switches S16, S17 and C25, R19.



Three-quarter front view of the tuning drive system. The sketch inset shows how the cord is fastened.

GENERAL NOTES

Switches.—\$1-\$15 are the waveband and radio/gram switches ganged in a single rotary unit beneath the chassis. The unit is indicated in our underside drawing of the chassis, where it is mounted on the right-hand side chassis member. It is shown in detail in the diagram in column

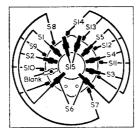


Diagram of the waveband switch unit (above)

nd plan view of the chassis (right).			C30 C3I C32		
Switches	s.w.	M.W.	L.W.	Gram.	
S1	С		_		
82		C			
Š3	С			:	
\$3 \$4 \$5		C	<u>c</u>	-	
Š5		-	C -	-	
$\tilde{\mathbf{S}}$ 6				C	
$\tilde{s}\tilde{r}$				CC	
šė	C				
Š9		C	 —		
Š10			C		
811	C	c			
$\tilde{\mathbf{S}}$ 12		С		-	
Š13			c		
Š14				C	
Š1 5		i	_	C	

2, where it is drawn as seen from the opposite end of an inverted chassis. The table below it gives the switch positions for the four control settings, starting from the fully anti-clockwise setting of the control knob. A dash indicates open and C closed.

\$16, \$17 are the tone control switches in a 3-position unit on a side-member of the chassis. The unit is shown in detail in the under chassis drawing (location reference E3).

In the fully anti-clockwise position of the control \$17 closes for deep tone, in the central position, \$16 closes for medium tone, and in the fully clockwise position both switches are open.

Scale Lamps.—These are 6.5 V, 0.3 A lamps with small clear bulbs and M.E.S. bases.

with small clear bulbs and M.E.S. bases.

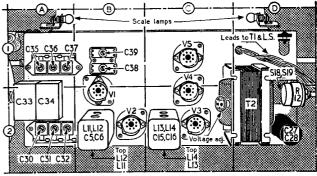
External Speaker.—Two sockets are provided at the rear of the chassis for the connection of a low-impedance (about 3Ω) external speaker. These are the outer sockets of the vertical row of three. The centre socket is provided for the internal speaker plug, withdrawal of the plug muting the speaker.

Drive Coord Ballacement The coord drive is

Drive Cord Replacement.—The gang drive is direct via an epicyclic reduction device, but a cord is used for the cursor drive. The course followed by the drive cord is shown in the sketch in col. 1, about four feet of high-grade flax fishing line, plaited and waxed, being required for a new cord.

The first constitution is to thread the drive constitution is to thread the drive constitution is to thread the drive constitution in the constitution is to thread the drive constitution in the constitution is to thread the drive constitution is to thread the drive constitution is to thread the drive constitution in the constitution is to thread the drive constitution is to thread the drive constitution is to thread the drive constitution in the course of t

The first operation is to thread the drive cord through the two holes in the face of the drive drum, near the gap in its rim. Then tie the tension spring to one end, and run the cord as shown, tying the other end of the cord at



the free end of the spring. The cord can be drawn through the drum holes as required to bring the spring to the required position.

CIRCUIT ALIGNMENT

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1.F. Stages.—The following adjustments can be made without removing the chassis from its cabinet. Connect output of signal generator, via an 0.1 µF capacitor in the "live" lead, to control grid (pin 6) of V1 and chassis. Switch receiver to M.W. and turn gang to maximum. Feed in a 470 kc/s (638.3m) signal and adjust the cores of L14 (location reference C2), L13 (C2), L12 (B2) and L11 (B2) for maximum output. Repeat these adjustments.

R.F. and Oscillator Stages.—The following adjustments should be made with the chassis in the cabinet, as no calibration marks are provided on the chassis itself and the tuning scale is fixed to the cabinet. Our plan view of the chassis shows all the R.F. and oscillator adjustments which are easily accessible upon removing the cabinet back cover. Check that with the gang at maximum capacitance the cursor coincides with the high wavelength ends of the tuning scales. Transfer signal generator leads, via a suitable dummy aerial, to A and E sockets.

S.W.—Switch receiver to S.W., tune to 16.67m, feed in a 16.67m (18 Mc/s) signal and adjust C35 (A1) and C30 (A2) for maximum output. Tune receiver to 50m, feed in a 50m (6 Mc/s) signal and check calibration. Adjustments can be made if necessary by withdrawing the chassis from the cabinet and adjusting the spacing of the turns in the connecting lead to L7, labelled "S.W. Tracking adj.," in our under chassis view (location reference H3). Repeat these adjustments until calibration is correct at both ends of band.

M.W.—Switch receiver to M.W., tune to 200m, feed in a 200m (1500 kc) signal and adjust C36 (A1) and c300 kc, signal and

justments until calibration is correct at both ends of band.

M.W.—Switch receiver to M.W., tune to 200m, feed in a 200m (1,500 kc/s) signal and adjust C36 (A1) and C31 (A2) for maximum output. Tune receiver to 500m, feed in a 500m (600 kc/s) signal and adjust C38 (B1) for maximum output while rocking the gang for optimum results. Repeat these adjustments.

L.W.—Switch receiver to L.W., tune to 800m, feed in an 800m (375 kc/s) signal and adjust C37 (A1) and C32 (A2) for maximum output. Tune to 1,949m, feed in a 1,949m (154 kc/s) signal and adjust C39 (B1) for maximum output, while rocking the gang for optimum results.

VALVE ANALYSIS

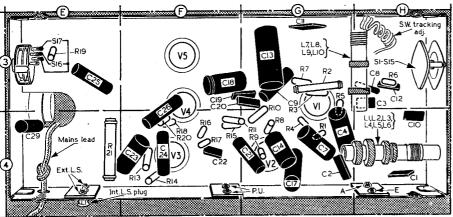
Valve ANALISIS

Valve voltages and currents given in the table below are those measured in our receiver and were taken with it operating from 240 V A.C. mains, the voltage adjustment being set to the 230 V tapping. The receiver was switched to M.W. and the gang turned to maximum, but there was no signal input.

Voltages were measured with an Avo Electronic TestMeter and as this instrument has a high internal resistance, allowance should be made for the current drawn by other types of meter. Chassis was the negative connection.

					i ' '
	Anode		Screen		Cath.
Valve	V	mA	V	mA	v
V1 ECH42	260 Oscil 120	$\left \begin{array}{c} 2 \cdot 6 \\ \text{lator} \\ 5 \cdot 0 \end{array} \right\}$	95	3.8	2.0
V2 EF41	260	5.2	95	1.8	$2 \cdot 3$
V3 EBC41	180	0.85			1.8
V4 EL41	240	31.0	260	4.4	7.2
V5 EZ40	250*			į	290.0†

* Each anode, A.C. † Cathode current 53mA.



Underside view of the chassis. The waveband switch unit is indicated at location H3